

MILITARY PAGEANT FEATURE OF DAY

Cemetery Blaze of Color With Flowers and Nation's Flag

HONOLULU paid tribute yesterday to the Nation's soldier and sailor dead with a spectacular military pageant followed by Memorial Day exercises at the Niihau cemetery. That the city holds fresh in its memory the deeds of the men who fought back in the sixties was evidenced by the outpouring of tens of thousands and the enthusiasm of the banked throngs that filled both sides of the streets along the entire line of march from the Capitol grounds to Niihau cemetery. It will be a parade long remembered, for hundreds of those who marched will know the stern realities of war ere another Memorial Day is observed here.

Niihau cemetery was a blaze of color with the garlands and floral tributes that had been placed by loving hands on the graves. The day that had broken overcast and threatening took on a fairer aspect and the sky was almost cloudless as the first marchers of the long line entered the cemetery gates.

THRONGS AT SERVICE

The platform on which the exercises were conducted, draped with flags, had been erected under the spreading branches of a great monkey pod tree and in front of it tiers of seats formed a semi-circle. These were occupied by the little handful of G. A. A. veterans, the fraternal organizations that marched in the parade, territorial and municipal officials, officers of the army and navy, members of the legislature and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Flags and banners of various hues that had been carried in the parade fluttered in the soft breeze from the mountains that swept over the assemblage. Thousands were in the throng that fringed the semi-circle of seats. Members of the Chinese company of the national guard patrolled the grounds and men of the Second Infantry acted as ushers.

DIRGE OPENS PROGRAM

A dirge played by the Hawaiian Band, which opened the services, was followed by an eloquent prayer by Rev. A. W. Palmer, pastor of Central Union Church. The stirring measures of Kipling's "Recessional" were then heard, sung by members of the Apollo Club.

Miss Margaret Vera Miller of McKinley High School recited the last stanza of Longfellow's poem "The Building of the Ship" and this was followed by a "Memorial Day Song" by girls of the Kamehameha School. Charles Dudley Pratt of Punahou Academy gave President Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address and Mrs. Charles L. Hall, accompanied by the Hawaiian Band, sang "America, I Pledge Myself to Thee" after which the address of the day was delivered by Richard L. Halsey.

After the post memorial address by Chaplain C. A. Moberg, V. F. W., a squad of guardsmen fired three volleys, the salute to the dead which was followed by "Taps." The benediction was then pronounced by Canon Ault. "America" sung by the big gathering and played by the Second Infantry Band and then "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Phillip C. Hall, brought the exercises to a close.

The parade that preceded the exercises at the cemetery was one of the greatest spectacles ever witnessed in Honolulu and in the lines of marchers all of the Territory's varied races were

represented with their institutions and organizations.

NIPPONESE IN LINE

An international aspect was given to the Memorial Day parade when from the waterfront came the quick blade of a bugled march as the Nipponese blue-jackets of a cruiser of Japan, swung into position, the sunburst flag making a brilliant dash of color above their white uniforms, and almost at the same time American blue-jackets, marching with a heavier tread but fewer and longer swinging in rear of a vanguard of marines in khaki, took up a position opposite them and directly in front of old Kawaiahao Church, significant of the harmony existing between the greatest nations of the Occident and the Orient.

Mingled with these organizations were American veterans of the Spanish War and the Foreign Wars, some arrayed as they were twenty years ago, once more bringing to light the almost forgotten uniform of that day—dark blue coats and sky blue trousers with "U. S. V." upon the collars, telling the story of splendid service against Spain and the Filipino insurgents.

Boys of '61 But all these melted into a militant background when two automobiles slowly took place in the waiting line, the first men, soldiers of nearly sixty years ago, who went to battle fronts as young men, as young as the thousands of men who yesterday marched in khaki and carried magazine rifles, but men who then carried muzzle loading guns, and were as familiar with the thrust of the bayonet as the soldiers of today are endeavoring to become.

Their day for marching has long been over. There was a day when they marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, exultant and full of vigor, on their way to the "front," and four years later when they again marched down the same avenue as "veterans" of four years' service. They marched afterward, year after year as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, until age set its seal upon them.

But yesterday only a handful gathered to do honor to the day that is typically theirs, for it was a day when they remembered their old comrades who are sleeping their last sleep upon "The Old Tenting Grounds."

Of the old-time George W. DeLong Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which was so long, through various kings reigns in Honolulu, a conspicuous organization, only five men reported for duty yesterday, wearing their black campaign hats, and proudly upon their breasts the G. A. R. emblem. Their little roll-call of yesterday was as follows:

J. C. Cannon, L. L. LaPierre, D. B. Newell, Peter F. Dubois and George Washington Smith.

Another automobile contained another handful—A. Kieley, W. J. Conner, M. A. Perry, B. S. Denison, James A. Clemence and J. P. K. Morelock and Jesse Jones.

Just twelve men of the armies which fought for the Union in 1861-1865!

Soldiers of Today

But around them were evidences of the military might of America. Thousands of regulars passed and re-passed. There were white Americans and colored Americans, but nearly all young men, sturdy, muscled and straining at the leash to be at the front.

There were Boy Scouts, the soldiers of tomorrow. It was all the makeup of an international parade, typical of Honolulu's intermingling race harmony. That it was essentially a military parade was evident when infantry and cavalry, coast artillery, blue-jackets and marines took up assigned places, shortly before ten o'clock, for exactly at ten o'clock Col. J. W. Heard, U. S. A., grand marshal of the parade, raised his hand and a bugle sounded the order to get into motion. Colonel Heard and his staff, mounted, moved from the makai entrance of the Capitol grounds, preceded by a platoon of mounted police.

Two automobiles swung into line at this point, the first containing the Governor and his aide, Captain Leslie Thompson, N. H., and the second Brigadier-General P. B. Bloodum, U. S. A., commander of the Hawaiian Department, and his aide, Lieut. Chauncey Cleveland, I. R. C., followed by members of his staff, including Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., chief of staff; Major James D. Dougherty, Q. M. R. C. and Captain A. Brown, I. R. C.

Came then the commander of the First Hawaiian Brigade from Schofield Barracks, Colonel Earl Carnahan, of the 25th Infantry, and staff, followed by the always popular 35th Infantry band, playing a patriotic air, with a good marching swing to it.

Infantry Marches

Company after company, and battalion after battalion of the big 25th Infantry regiment filed along, receiving applause as they marched. Here and there would be a burst of applause as an "island boy," wearing the bar of a lieutenant came by in command of a company. The regiment turned out practically all men that could be relieved from garrison duty, and as it is one of the largest of the regular army regiments, it made an excellent showing. Even the mountain guns, packed on the backs of mules, were in line.

Following the 25th, came the 32nd Infantry, "Hawaii's Own," for the 32nd was born in Oahu a few years ago when the army was increased, commanded by Lieut. Col. Harry Blandland. Its colors bear the insignia of the Territory of Hawaii. Throughout its length many familiar faces were seen, as more "island boys" officers came into view and received their meed of applause. Its band played "Trump, Trump, Trump, the Boys are Marching" as it passed along King Street.

The Provisional Brigade was next in line, commanded by Colonel Bennett, of the Second Infantry. The Second Infantry band was first in line, followed by the soldiers of the Fort Shafter regiment, and more "island boys" were seen. In fact, throughout the establishment of the regular army here, the old-time regulars, the West Pointers, are all moving toward France, or are there now, and their places are rapidly being filled by young men of Hawaii commissioned as officers.

The remainder of the Provisional

Brigade was composed of Coast Artillery companies from the fortifications along the Oahu coast, headed by the Coast Artillery Band.

Only Few Cavalrymen

There was much disappointment when cavalrymen came by the vast throng lining the streets, for there was only one squadron of the 4th Cavalry, and its famous mounted band was not in line. The mounted band is always a feature and its excellent music is always pleasing to its Honolulu friends. The detachment was commanded by Lieut. Col. O. C. Oden.

Marines and blue-jackets from Pearl Harbor Naval Station represented the sea portion of the fighting service, but although not large in numbers, they formed a splendid looking lot of young men, and those who watched them go by thought of the scores of Hawaiian boys who are now serving as blue-jackets aboard American warships on the Atlantic, braving the dangers of the V-boats zone and doing their share to help Uncle Sam win. The navy is little heard of these days, even that part of the service which is so close to Honolulu, but the navy has manned its strength in the Atlantic seeking Germany's sea snipers.

The National Guard

More than usual interest was displayed by the spectators in the two battalions of the Hawaiian National Guard which constituted the guard turnout, for within a week everyone in line may be in federal service for the period of the war, and even while the regiment was marching the rumor spread that the order for mobilization of the guard would be issued at two o'clock in the afternoon, which would require each man reporting at eight o'clock this morning. But by the time they reached the cemetery the rumor was learned to be unfounded. The two battalions were commanded by Major J. Johnson and Major Arthur W. Neesley.

Hawaii's most famous organization—the Hawaiian Band—which has never missed a parade, a public funeral, a Memorial Day service, or a Fourth of July celebration since 1872, came into view next, preceding the gray uniformed Kamehameha School cadets, who marched with the precision of veterans. The cadets were commanded by Cadet-Major Dwyer.

The Grand Army

Behind them came the Grand Army of the Republic veterans. As they passed along in autos, old and many feeble, hats of spectators were doffed, for it was their day, a day when fewer and fewer are able to report for duty, and death is heavy toll in their ranks in these years, so long after they laid aside the musket and the sword away back in '65.

The Spanish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in general charge of Joseph Leal, one of the fighters in the Filipino insurrection of '99, made a fine showing. Captain Paul Smith, who was called into service in 1899 as a captain and fought with who accompanied the 45th Volunteer Infantry to the Philippines, was in the line, wearing his old uniform of dark blue and light blue. Many of those in this detachment were in the khaki of the present-day army.

Japanese Blue-jackets

One of the spectacular organizations followed the veterans as representatives of His Imperial Majesty's Majesty's Navy. One hundred and fifty white formed men, carrying rifles with bayonets attached and carrying their bugles, marched to the merry call of the bugles. There were three sets of these, each set bugling a measure, the next taken up by the second and the third group playing the final measure. The blue-jackets were offered by Captain Y. Morimoto and Lieutenant Ozaki. Their precise marching step won much applause along the whole route.

Boy Scouts

With bugles and drums at their head the Boy Scouts, commanded by Scoutmaster Roger Burnham and Harry Hayward, made a fine showing, many troops of the Scouts being in line, from tall boys, down to little mites at the end of the column, but the latter kept step with their elders.

Cuban Veterans—Just Two

Next in line was the meager representation of the Cuban Veterans of the war of '96 and '98, the Cuban flag being carried by A. E. Minville and at his side was the other half of the organization in the person of A. P. Taylor of the '96 campaign.

Fraternal Organizations

All the fraternal organizations followed, headed by the Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights Templar in full uniform in the van, carrying American flags and banners designating their lodges. The Knights Templar were black uniforms adorned with long ostrich feathers and carried swords. The Masons were led by Judge C. W. Ashford, James Friel and Ferdinand Schack.

The Odd Fellows of Harmony and Excessor lodges carrying their lodge banners and service flag, were followed by the Elks of Honolulu Lodge 616, a large turnout, who also carried the American flag and a service flag. The Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men, Ancient-Order of Foresters, Loyal Order of Moose and Modern Order of Phoenix, all wearing lodge regalia, carrying flags and service flags, made up an interesting division of their own. The Portuguese, as well as the American flag, was carried by the San Antonio Society.

The British Club

The British Club, headed by Fred Harrison, president, carrying an American flag, and followed by those of England, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Scotland's ancient standard, had more than usual interest, for it demonstrated the unity of the cause of the Allies.

Kuhio Heads Order

The Order of Kamehameha, one of the most powerful of the Hawaiian clans was headed by Delegate J. K. Kahanaloale. The members wore their regalia. It took an hour for the parade to pass a given point. It was exceptionally well handled, and the success of the day is largely due to Capt. W. Carlton, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, which took the affair in charge. The arrangement of the parade was made by Colonel Heard and Major A. C. Bellamy, his adjutant, and chief aide, assisted by First Lieut. E. H. Hauness, 25th Infantry, aide; First Lieut. Halmer Jacobson, 32nd Infantry aide; and Edgar Smith, aide.

SPECIAL SESSION IS PAU TODAY

Here Is Record of What's Been Done and What Left Undone

LEAVING undone much that might have been accomplished and having undertaken inopportunely many things that could mean only waste of time and money, the special session of the legislature, which has been in progress fifteen working days since Tuesday, May fourteen, ends today with some little record of achievement realized at an outlay of \$18,000.

The island of Hawaii's needs, to supply which the special session originally was called, have been provided for and legislation enacted soon will provide a fund of \$200,000 with which the Big Island can repair the damage done to roads and bridges by the storm that swept the island about a month ago. The food commission and its affairs have been whipped into shape as part of a general plan to place greater powers into the hands of the incoming Governor. A measure that will enable Honolulu to proceed with the great work of reclamation in the Waikiki district has been enacted and Honolulu has been given a free public market. This sums up fairly what the legislature has done at its special session.

DISPOSITION OF BILLS

When the two houses convene this morning of the sixty-four bills introduced in the senate and house, fourteen bills will have been signed by the Governor, fourteen will be in his hands for action after having passed both houses, one measure will remain to be acted upon and will then be sent to him, and thirty-five bills will have been killed.

The one bill held up for consideration after it has gone to a conference committee, it is understood, will be disposed of speedily. This has to do with the Governor's contingent fund. As introduced in the senate it was sought to fix this fund at \$150,000. The house cut the figure to \$50,000. Governor McCarthy himself expressed the belief that \$100,000 would be sufficient and as this figure was agreed to by the conference committee, the bill will be sent to the Governor this morning with this sum fixed.

POCKET VETO PROBABLE

Of the fourteen bills in the Governor's hands for action, only two may be called of first importance and doubtless all of them will be signed, with probably one exception. The exception is the measure to license chiropractors which passed both houses after petition for it signed by three thousand names, had been sent to the legislature. To put the measure out of business effectively it is reported that the Governor will not act on this bill until after the close of the session, for it is said the house is ready to pass it over his veto.

The two more important measures, which the Governor is to sign with the others are the senate measure placing a fund of \$200,000 in the hands of the Governor to provide an adequate food supply for the Territory and the bill to establish a free public market in Honolulu. Both of these measures, it is understood, have the Governor's approval. The enabling act, so-called, which provides the means by which Hawaii can raise the \$200,000 voted for its relief, also is one of the measures still in the Governor's hands and he still has the senate bill designed to place a check on disloyal speech and acts. The others are lesser measures including: the act to create a commission to investigate feeble-mindedness; the bill to establish an agricultural experimental station at Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and the bill to pay the salaries of guards not paid for Bills Signed.

Of the fourteen measures that have received the Governor's signature, two

are those carrying the appropriations amounting to \$18,000 to cover the expenses of the special session, \$2000 for the senate and \$12,000 for the house. The most important of the other twelve are the loan bill through which the funds of the island of Hawaii needs are provided and the bill that provides that the work of reclaiming the Waikiki district may be started with in the next several weeks.

The other bills that have been signed include: a bill relating to the expenditure of public money, which enables counties to do their own road work; the bill appropriating \$8500 to pay the funeral expenses of the late Queen Liliuokalani; a bill for the purchase of school property in Honolulu at an expenditure of \$31,000; an appropriation of \$10,000 for roads through the Kapa homesteads on Kauai; a bill carrying appropriations amounting to about \$10,000 for Kahakuloa road and Olinda reservoir; a bill to create a permanent revolving fund to be known as a cash basis fund for Honolulu; a bill providing that meetings and records of the food commission shall be open to the public; a bill making an additional appropriation of \$80,000 for the Boys' Industrial school; a bill amending the law restricting use of certain nets in taking food fishes and the bill altering Honolulu's tax rate.

Among the thirty-five bills that were tabled in the course of the special session, besides the land bill, others held to be of importance or having something of the nature of emergency measures are: the bill providing for the purchase of Washington Place; Senator Makekau's measure, providing for an agricultural experimental station at Waimea, Hawaii; and Senate Bill 30, which provided for the repeal of the immigration law and converting \$100,000, now in the immigration fund, to the Governor's contingent fund.

Representative Kekelohe, "The Boy Orator" from Hilo, is heavily hearted because his one and only measure—a bill asking for \$300,000 to encourage the taro industry, came to a sudden and untimely death and Acting Superintendent of Public Works Hobbs, is annoyed because the bill now lies to trim him out of an addition to his salary. Numerous fish and lobster bills, introduced in the house, were chloroformed in the senate.

Practically all disloyalty and alien enemy bills were killed when the text of the new amendments to the Espionage Act was called here, and a number of house bills met the same fate when it was discovered that the same measure contained in them had already been provided for in similar senate bills. The only bills which went through with any lack of opposition and developed much speed in their passage were House Bill 1 which provided for the expenses of the house and Senate, Bill 10, which provided for the expenses of the senate, and there was no opposition in either house to the passage of these measures.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND WHAT THEIR FATE WAS

SENATE

S. B. 1.—To reimburse the City and County of Honolulu for expenditures made in lieu of assessments against public or exempt lands for permanent road improvement.—Shingle. Tabled.

S. B. 2.—An act defining disloyalty and providing punishment therefor.—Pacheco. To Governor.

S. B. 3.—To authorize the food commission of the Territory of Hawaii to purchase and dispose of sufficient quantity of foreign grown rice for the needs of the inhabitants of the Territory.—Shingle. Tabled.

S. B. 4.—To amend Sections 191, 194, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, relative to the National Guard of Hawaii.—Pacheco. Tabled.

S. B. 5.—To amend Chapter 125, Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to traps and ammunition adding thereto two new sections to be known as 2202B and 2202C.—Pacheco. Tabled.

S. B. 6.—Relating to houses of lowliness, assignment and prostitution, to provide for the abatement thereof and the issuance of injunctions against persons connected therewith and other matters incidental thereto.—Pacheco. Tabled.

S. B. 7.—To authorize the appropriation by the board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu of certain moneys in the cash basis fund provided for by Sections 1728 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, for the erection, equipment and establishment of a municipal market.—Pacheco. To Governor.

S. B. 8.—To amend Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, relative to expenditure of money.—Correa. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 9.—To amend Act 235, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1915, adding a new section thereto providing for the expenditure of public money.—Quinn. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 10.—To appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the special session of the senate of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1918.—Shingle. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 11.—To amend Act 206 of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii of the regular session of 1917 establishing a municipal marketing commission.—Shingle. Final reading in Senate May 29.

S. B. 12.—To amend Section 1728, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, relating to permanent revolving or cash basis fund.—Shingle. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 13.—An act to provide for the payment of W. R. Hapley, acting superintendent of public works.—Shingle. Tabled.

S. B. 14.—To amend Section 1, Act 234 of the Session Laws of 1917, relating to appropriations for the biennial period.—Pacheco. To Governor.

S. B. 15.—Making an appropriation for the relief of T. F. Farm.—Pacheco. To Governor.

S. B. 16.—To amend Section 2, Act 166 to read "Kahakuloa Road, \$427.10, Olinda Reservoir, \$6572.85".—Haltwin. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 17.—To provide additional appropriation for the biennial period ending 1930, 1919.—Shingle. Returned to senate.

S. B. 18.—To provide for the creation and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station at Waimea, South Kohala, Island.—Makkeau. Tabled.

S. B. 19.—To provide for the maintenance of wharves and landings on Maui, Molokai and Lanai.—Baldwin. To Governor.

S. B. 20.—Appropriating \$10,000 for roads through Kapa homestead, County of Kauai.—Conoy. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 21.—To provide for the sale of bonds and additional property tax in the county of Hawaii, in case said bonds cannot be sold.—Hind. Tabled.

S. B. 22.—To provide for certain leased lands after the leases have expired.—Shingle. Tabled.

S. B. 23.—To amend Section 947 of the revised laws of Hawaii, 1915.—Shingle. To Governor.

S. B. 24.—To amend Act 234, session laws 1917, covering deficiency in industrial accident board.—Castle. Tabled.

S. B. 25.—Creating a commission to investigate feeble-mindedness in the Territory of Hawaii.—Castle. To Governor.

S. B. 26.—For the relief of George A. McElowney.—Conoy. To Governor.

S. B. 27.—Providing for acquisition of additional property for Honolulu schools.—Desha. Signed by Governor.

S. B. 28.—Making special appropriation for claims against Territory of Hawaii.—Desha. Withdrawn.

S. B. 29.—To provide for adequate food supply for the Territory of Hawaii.—Shingle. Passed final reading senate May 29.

S. B. 30.—Repealing appropriation for immigration board.—Shingle. Tabled.

S. B. 31.—Providing for purchase film Queen Liliuokalani funeral.—Desha. Tabled.

S. B. 32.—Appropriation for relief of indigent Hawaiians.—Health Committee. To Governor.

S. B. 33.—Providing for cultivation of government lands after leases have expired.—Shingle. Indefinitely postponed.

S. B. 34.—Regulating importation of wines for sacramental purposes.—Pacheco. Tabled.

S. B. 35.—Relating to alien enemies and procedure of prosecution.—Desha. Tabled.

S. B. 36.—Providing for purchase of Washington Place.—Shingle. Indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE

H. B. 1.—Appropriating money for the expenses of the special session.—Conoe. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 2.—Appropriating \$35,000 for the erection of a free public market.—Andrews. Tabled.

H. B. 3.—To amend Act 231 of the session laws of 1917 relating to a commission to conserve and control food supplies of the Territory.—Andrews. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 4.—Forbidding employment in federal service save in military or naval forces of employees of the Territory.—Andrews. Tabled.

H. B. 5.—Prohibiting the issuance of licenses to enemy aliens and providing for the revocation of existing licenses.—Andrews. Tabled.

H. B. 6.—To provide for an internment camp.—Andrews. Tabled.

H. B. 7.—To amend Sec. 1037 of the session laws of 1915 relating to the practice of medicine and providing for the licensing of chiropractors.—Andrews. To Governor.

H. B. 8.—To amend sections of Act 120 of the session laws of 1917 relating to the payment of claims for property destroyed or injured as a consequence of filling unsanitary land in Kewalo.—Jarrett. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 9.—Making a special appropriation for the payment of salaries of Animal Industry of the board of commissioners, Agriculture and Forestry during the anthrax epidemic on Maui in June of 1917.—Brown. Tabled.

H. B. 10.—For the suspension during the war of Act 14 of the session laws of 1917 relative to the destruction of food fishes.—Brown. Tabled.

H. B. 11.—Prohibiting the employment of alien enemies and soldiers persons in any agricultural pursuit.—Jarvis. Tabled.

H. B. 12.—Appropriating \$8500 to pay the funeral expenses of the late Queen Liliuokalani. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 13.—Fixing proportions of salaries to be paid to employees of the Territory who enter the military or naval service of the nation. Tabled.

H. B. 14.—To repeal Act 13 of the session laws of 1917 to provide for the protection of certain crustaceans known as lobsters, crawfish or ulas.—Mosman. Tabled.

H. B. 15.—To amend subdivision 22 of Section 2 of Act 215 of the session laws of 1917 entitled "An Act to provide for public improvements"—Tavares. Tabled.

H. B. 16.—To repeal Act 14 of the session laws of 1917 for the duration of the war.—Fernandes. Tabled.

H. B. 17.—To enable citizens absent from the Territory on service in the army or navy or who joined the Red Cross of the Allies, to acquire homesteads.—Jarvis. Tabled.

H. B. 18.—To amend Section 628 of the session laws of 1915 as amended by Act 87 of the session laws of 1915, and Act 14 of the session laws of 1917, relating to food fishes.—Kupihua. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 19.—To make an additional appropriation of \$30,000 for the Boys' Industrial School.—Conoe. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 20.—To appropriate \$300,000 to encourage the cultivation of taro.—Kekelohe. Tabled.

H. B. 21.—To amend Section 122 of Act 215 of the session laws of 1917 to provide for public improvements.—Kaweehi. To Governor.

H. B. 22.—Provides for the sale of \$200,000 bonds as provided in amendment to Act 215 to afford relief to county of Hawaii.—Kawaha. To Governor.

H. B. 23.—Provides for draining and filling inundated lands at Waikiki in connection with Waikiki reclamation project.—Conoe. Signed by Governor.

H. B. 24.—Appropriates \$5000 for filling the Olinda reservoir.—Tavares. Tabled.

H. B. 25.—Providing for appropriation for roads in Kulouana.—Marques. Tabled.

H. B. 26.—Regulating the sale of fish.—Jarrett. Tabled.

H. B. 27.—Regulating food supply.—Jarrett. Tabled.

H. B. 28.—Providing for the relief of destitute Hawaiians.—Conoe. Tabled.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, May 30, 1918.

STOCK

Merchandise

Alex. A. Baldwin, Ltd., 270